TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Select Poetry.

"Sowing His Wild Oats."

"Sowing his wild oats"—aye! sowing them deep,
In the heart of a mother to blossom in tears,
And shadow with grief the decline of her years,

"Sowing his wild oats," to silver the head
Of the sire who watched his first pulse throb with joy,
And whose voice went to Heaven in prayer for "the boy."

"Sowing his wild oats," to spring up and choke
The flowers in the garden of a sister, whose love
Is as pure and as bright as the blue sky above.

"Sowing his wild oats." Aye! cheeks shall grow pale,
And sorrow shall wither the heart of the wife,
When manhood thus squanders the prime of his life.

"Sowing his wild oats." Death only shall reap.
With his keen sharpened scythe; the fruits will be found
In the graveyard near by, 'neath a grass-covered mound.

A Select Story.

The First Kind Word.

[From the Independent.]

"Was your lesson difficult?" kindly inquired a young teacher of a ragged, uncouth looking lad of about ten years, was one of a class which had just finished a recitation, "was your lesson difficult, my boy?"

The boy thus addressed, raised his large gray eyes with inquiring look, as if to satisfy himself that words, breathed in so sweet a tone, were intended for him; but as he met his teacher's gentle gaze, they fell, and dropping his head, he forebore to reply. His teacher, perceiving that he felt the rebuke, and deeming it sufficient, said no more and dismissed the class. This lad, Johnny by name, was the son of poor parents, both of whom were habituated to the use of ardent spirits, and, of course, grossly neglected their children, beating and abusing them, as their passion prompted; seldom, and perhaps never, let from their lips a word of kindly interest even, much less of love.

Johnny being of a mischievous temperament, was the recipient of unbounded harshness; but to this disposition he owed the privilege of attendance at the village school, whither he was sent "to be out of the way." This was the first day he had been under the care of the present teacher, whom I will call Miss Almer. Johnny possessed a quick and retentive mind, and, when he chose to apply himself, could stand at the head of his class.

But his half-learned lessons came oftener than his perfect ones, and always brought him a severe reprimand, and often a chastisement, which seemed to have no other effect than to harden and debase him. Growing up under such influences at home and at school, he became a morose and ill-tempered boy, disliked and shunned by his schoolmates, on whom he sought to revenge himself by all the petty annoyances his fertile brain could devise. Such was the lad when he became the pupil of Miss Almer. She had rebuked him for his first error gently, as was her wont, and, trusting to the potency of such reproof, had dismissed him from her mind; but not so easily were the kind words forgotten by the poor boy, to whom so gentle a tone was so rare as to awaken astonishment. It fell among the rude thoughts and feelings of his heart as a flower among thorns. It was to his ear, that was wont to catch only the harsh tones of unkindness, as a strain of sweet melody after a jarring discord. Oh! why do we so often withhold that which costs so little to give, and yet may prove such a treasure to the receiver? But to the story. Miss Almer lingered at the school room till all the pupils had left, and was walking alone homeward, when this, to her, trifling event of the day, was brought to her mind, by observing Johnny sitting by the roadside, apparently waiting for her. When she came to him, he rose and offered her a nosegay of violets, saying, "Please ma'am will you take them?"

"Certainly, Johnny, they are very sweet, and the finest I have seen this season; I love them dearly, and you, too, for bringing them to me."

She had taken the boy's hand in hers, despite its disgusting appearance, and, as she finished speaking, his eyes were lifted to hers with the same expression as in the morning, and a tear was making a furrow through the dirt that begrimed his face.

"Johnny, what is the matter?" asked his teacher, in surprise.

"What you said," falteringly uttered the boy. "Do you love me?"

"Indeed I do," was Miss Almer's reply. "But something must trouble you. Can I do anything for you?"

"Oh, you have done more for me than any one else, for nobody ever loved me before; but I thought you did when you didn't scold me for not getting my lesson. But I'm a dreadful boy; you don't know it all."

"Well, tell me all," answered his teacher, touched by the earnestness of his manner.—So saying, she led him to a large stone, and bade him sit by her there, and, as he unfolded his tale of wrongs done as well as received, she mingled her tears with his, which flowed freely. They sat long, and ere they parted, she had given rest to his eager heart, by promising ever to be his friend.

The next morning Johnny was missed from his place at school, and at the close of school Miss Almer called at the rude hut which had been his home, to learn the cause of his absence, and, to her surprise, found it vacated. Whither the people had gone no one knew.

Many years after this (fifteen I think,) Miss Almer was visiting far away from this scene of her early labors, and during her visit attended a meeting for teachers. Remarks were offered and experiences related by many laborers in the good work of instructing youth, and, at length a gentleman rose and expressed a wish to say a word to the band of teachers, on the power of kindnes, and in the course of his remarks related the story I have given above, closing with these or nearly these words:

"I am that lad; those were the first words of kindness I remember ever to have had addressed to me. They have been my talisman, my guiding star through life. They have made me what I am, and, God helping me, it shall be the aim of my life to reward the friend of my youth, in the only way in my power, namely by precept and example, the influence of the divine principle of love which actuated her.

Miss Almer listened to this recital with an agitated heart, for she recognized in the speaker the little Johnny whom she had never forgotten. She sought an interview, and learned his history. How, after leaving his early home, the love of virtue, which she had roused in his bosom, was ever leading him away from his evil courses, and urging him to a higher life.

Need we say to any teacher who may read this "Go thou and do likewise?" All may not meet with so speedy a reward as did Miss Almer; but let us remember that the time is not yet, and, if we labor faithfully, we may hope that the guerdon shall yet be ours, to find that some poor soul has been rescued from degradation by our endeavors, to shine forever, a star in the Savior's Coronet!

A harsh word will kill where a gentle one will make alive.

A Word About Children.

How deeply rooted are the impressions, the loves, the fears, the hates of childhood. Aye! hate, for children are often taught to hate, with all the method that would charactize Jesuitical discipline. And not till the humanity of riper years softens resentment, does that lingering feeling of wrongs unavenged, cease to embitter existence.

If we of riper years would but keep in mind the influence of early association upon ourselves, we should treat children more justly. Who does not remember some bug-bear of a man whose very shadow is detested today, and whose face wears that same crusty, "be off" expression of old, though it breaks into smiles in our grown up presence. And she who treated us with courtesy, who thought us not too little or too simple to talk with her of weighty affairs; who condescended to set the table, even for us, and treated us like little kings and queens—how she stands a monument of love and beauty in our hearts!—What would we not do for her?

We should ever recollect that the child in all his swaying passions, affections, impulses, is but the embryo of the man, that memory acts often as the judge of the past. We may look in vain for favor, when like the dry moss we would cling for support to the green young sapling, and partake of its strength and freshness.

The very child that stands before you, its lids cast down, and outraged feeling on its lip, may have the power yet to heap favors on your head. But suppose you it will, if you sour its nature in the germ?

We seem to forget that children will ever become men and women. They are either pets or torments; treated like creatuaes without eyes or ears, while all the time they are gathering in the good or evil as the earth sucks in moisture.

Children are so keen—so quick, so generally true in their judgments! They are always peeping over the shoulder of reason, and when you slight or insult them, they know it.

Worse than death to them is the laugh of ridicule. Sometimes they have a dignity—a child-dignity, that encouraged, might build them a wall of defense against coming dangers. They note the sly laugh, the coarse outburst of merriment frightens them; they shrink into childish obscurity, and lose much of their native independence.

A few rare hearts there are who know how to appreciate and treat children. Such never, never want the sunshine of bright eyes, the warm affection of pure hearts. A book lent, a flower given, a kind word spoken, a little hand held for a moment in loving pressure, a kiss ungrudgingly given—though but slight drops from the showers of love that fall upon the dearest of your household, they are never forgotten.

O! ye whose path is thronged with little children, you know not how many angels in disguise wait to expand their beautiful wings and make earth seem a heaven, through your tender ministrations.—*Mrs. Dennison.*

PUNCTUATION PUZZLE.—The following is an illustration of the importance of punctuation. There are two ways of pointing it, one of which makes the individual in question a monster of wickedness, while the other converts him into a model Christian. Let our readers exercise their ingenuity on the problem, and see whether they can discover its two-fold solution:

"He is an old experienced man in vice and wickedness he is never found opposing the works of iniquity he takes delight in the downfall of the neighborhood he never rejoices in the prosperity of any of his fellow-creatures he is always ready to assist in destroying the peace of society he takes no pleasure in serving the Lord he is uncommonly dilligent in sowing discord among his friends and acquaintances he takes no pride in laboring to promote the cause of christianity he has not been negligent in endeavoring to stigmatize all public teachers he makes no exertion to subdue his evil passions he strives hard to build up Satan's kingdom he lends no aid to support the gospel among the heathen he contributes largely to the evil adversary he pays no attention to good advice he gives great heed to the devil he will never go to Heaven he must go where he will receive the just recompence of reward."

BEAUTIFUL.—There is a touching beauty in the radiant look of a girl just crossing the limits of youth, and commencing her journey through the checkered space of womanhood. It is all dew-sparkle and morning-glory to her ardent, buoyant spirit, as she presses forward exulting in blissful anticipations.—But the withering heat of the conflict of life creeps on; the dew-drops exhale; the garlands of hope, shattered and dead, strew the path; and too often, ere noon-tide, the brow and sweet smile are exchanged for the weary look of one longing for the evening rest, the twilight, the night.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XVI. HUNTINGDON, PA., OCTOBER 2, 1860. NO. 15.

Sensible View of Female Education.

At the annual commencement of the Mt. St. Vincent Academy, at Fonthill near New York, on Tuesday, Archbishop Hughes took occasion to introduce, in a brief address to the young ladies and the Sisters of Charity having charge of the Institution some sensible suggestions that might well claim consideration in all our schools for the education of females. After hearing the young ladies in their literary and other exercises,—the music, the speaking, the compositions, and the clasics,—and after complimenting them as angels, with more than archiepiscopal gallantry, he said that he was going at the next session to inaugurate a new study. He was going to introduce into the establishment what he called "the Science of the Cuisine," meaning the whole art and mystery of cooking dinners and keeping house. He said:

"But although it is of the utmost importance, young ladies, that you should have a good education, should be accomplished, cultivated graceful and refined, yet there are other things that cannot be lost sight of.—Before another year rolls around I propose to arrange with the Sisters for a new branch of study in what the French call the science of *cuisine*. It is the science of keeping house, and that we all know commences with the kitchen. Every young lady, I don't care if she be a queen's daughter, ought to understand it herself, for it may happen some day that the cook will dismiss her. [Laughter.] What a predicament she would be in then.

Well, what I was going to say was that the Sisters should arrange it so that all the girls over thirteen years of age should be enabled to spend a portion of the time in the kitchen, and become acquainted with cooking and housekeeping. Here will be a new bureau of education. [Laughter.] We shall then have the theory and some practice too. Another point and I will close. At the end of another year, if living, and my purse is long enough, I am going to give a gold medal of not less than $50 in value, to the young lady who will write the best essay, not exceeding five pages in length, upon this great new science I have spoken of." [Laughter and applause.]

We wish the Archbishop success. What he proposes to do will be a benefaction. The young women of this country neglect too much the kind of knowledge he designs to supply; and one reason why domestic service is such odds and ends with us is, that neither mistress nor maid are apt to understand their business. In some of the older countries this is not the case, and women of all ranks are taught domestic economy in all its branches. Schools are established expressly for the purpose. The consequence is that the servants, are the better servants and the mistresses better mistresses.

Mournful Close of the Career of the Four World Heroes.

It is a remarkable fact that the career of four of the most renowned characters that ever lived, closed with some mournful and violent death:

Alexander, after having climbed to the dizzy heights of ambition, and, with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations, looked down upon a conquered world, and wept that there was not another city for him to conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps, after having put to flight the armies of the mistress of the world, and stripped three bushels of gold rings ftom the fingers of her slaughtered knights, and made her foundation quake—fled from his country, being chased by one of those who exultingly united his name to that of God, and called him Hannibal, died at last by poison administered by his own hand—unlamented, unwept in a foreign land.

Cæsar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyed his clothes in the blood of one million of his foes; after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends, and in that very place, the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandate kings and emperors obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name, deluged it with blood, and clothed the world with sackcloth, closed his days in lonely banishment—almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving over the deep, but which could not or would not bring him aid.

Thus four great men, who, from the peculiar situation of their portraits, seemed to stand the representatives of all whom the world calls great—those four, who each in turn made the earth tremble to its centre by their simple tread, severally died—one by intoxication, or some suppose by poison mingled in wine; one a suicide; one murdered by his friends, and one in lonely exile.

THE MAN "WITHOUT AN ENEMY."—Heaven help the man who imagines he can dodge "enemies" by trying to please everybody!—If such an individual ever succeeded we should be glad to know it. Not that we believe in a man's going through the world trying to find beams to knock his head against; disputing every man's opinions; fighting and elbowing and crowding all who differ with him. That again is another extreme. Other people have a right to their opinions—*so have you*, don't fall into the error of supposing they will respect you less for maintaining it—or respect you more for turning *your* coat every day to match the color of *theirs*. *Wear your own colors*, spite of wind and weather, storms and sunshine. It costs the vacillating and irresolute ten times the trouble to wind, and shuffle, and twist, that it does honest, manly independence to stand its ground.—Take what time you please to make up your wind; but *having* made it up, *stick to it!*

☞ Many writers profess to teach people "how to live." Culprits on the scaffold would like to learn.

☞ Don't locate yourself on the back of a wild horse, unless you want to be dislocated.

The Alchemy of Vice.

You have heard the story of the Italian artist, who meeting with a child of exquisite beauty, wished to preserve its features for fear he should never see such loveliness again. So he painted the charming face upon canvass, and hung it upon the walls of his studio. In his somberest hours that sweet, gentle countenance was like an angel of light to him. Its presence filled his soul with the purest aspirations. If ever I find, he said, a perfect contrast to this beauteous face, I will paint that also, and hang them side by side, an ideal of heaven and hell. Years passed. At length in a distant land, he saw in a prison he visited the most hideons object he ever gazed upon—a fierce, haggard fiend, with glaring eyes and cheeks deeply furrowed with lust and crime. The artist remembered his vow, and immediately painted a picture of this loathsome form, to hang beside the portrait of the lovely boy. The contrast was perfect. His dream was realized. The two of the moral universe were before him. What was the surprise of this artist, on inquiry into the history of this horrid wretch, to find he was once that lovely little boy. Both of these pictures, the angel and the demon of the same soul, now hang side by side in a Tuscan gallery. Kind reader, you need not travel to a foreign gallery to see the transforming power of vice upon the body. The brazen-faced, wanton looking wretch of womanhood, was once a sweet, modest little girl, that blushed at the slightest indelicate allusion. That obese, bloated, brandy-burnt visage was once a joyous-hearted boy. What strange alchemy has wrought this bestial transformation? They have been in the hard battle of appetite, and carry the scars of many compaigns. In the basement cells of inebriety and saloons of licentiousness many youthful forms are sitting for their portraits. The demon artist of lust and intemperance is gradually moulding them into fiends.

You may, our young reader, steal secretly into these hells of inebriety and harlotry.—Your kind parents and friends may little suspect your wayward proclivities. But be assured your "sin will find you out." Vice cannot long remain concealed. The soul has no place to hide it. Soon the foul flame, through some rent or fissure of the body, will find expression. The inmost loves, desires, and affinities of the soul, will mould the plastic boy into a corresponding likeness. The body is a flesh-and-blood statue of the spirit, and the countenance the play ground of flesh and feeling. An old poet has said:

"For of the soul, the body form do take,
For soul is form, and doth the body make."

Popular Errors Corrected.

"It was impossible to suspect the veracity of this story;" it should be, truth of this story, veracity is applicable to persons only.

"I had rather walk;" it should be, I would rather walk; had denotes past possession, not will nor desire.

"I doubt not but I shall be able;" it should be, I doubt not I shall be able.

"He was too young to have felt his loss;" it should be, to feel his loss.

"I seldom or ever saw him now;" it should be, I seldom or never, or seldom if ever see him now;

Do not say "rather childish," "rather saltish," as the termination ish and the word rather have the same meaning; such expressions, though very common, tautological.

"I expected to have found him;" it should be, I expected to find him.

"I intended to have visited him;" it should be, I intended to visit him.

"I hoped you would have come;" it should be, I hoped you would come.

"I rode in a one-horse shay;" it ought to be one-horse chaise; there is no such word as shay.

"He can write better than me;" say, than I.

"When two things are compared, we must say, "the elder of the two," not the eldest; my brother is taller than I, not the tallest.

Though "who" is applied to persons, and "which" to inanimate things, yet to distinguish one of two or more persons, which must be used: Which is the happy man? not who; which of these ladies?

"The observation of the Sabbath is a duty;" it should be, the observance of the Sabbath; observation means remarking or noticing; observance, keeping or obeying.

"A child of four years old;" it should be a child four year old, or aged four years.

"The negligence of this leaves us exposed;" it ought to be, the neglect of this, &c.; negligence implies habit; neglect expresses an act.

"No man had ever less friends;" it should be fewer; less refers to quantity.

"Be that as it will;" it should be, that as it may.

"The above discourse;" it should be, the preceding discourse.

"The then ministry;" it should be, the ministry of that time.

"All over the country;" it should be, over all the country.

"Provisions were plenty;" say plentiful.

"I propose to visit them;" it should be, I purpose to visit them.

"I leave town in the latterend of July;" omit the word latter.

Do not use avocation for vocation; the latter signifies occupation, employment, business; the former, whatever withdraws or diverts us from that business.

THE KIND OF NATURES THAT ARE UNCHARITABLE.—Rev. E. W. Chapin says, with a partial degree af truth: The larger the nature the larger the love. Little, mean natures are uncharitable natures. Find a man that is doubtful as to the virtue of his fellow men, and you may be quite sure that he is a mean man himself. The man that always has a hopeless, sarcastic sneer for his fellow men, who is in perpetual fear that he shall be cheated by them—look out for that man. But the man that hopes or trusts, though none sees the evil more clearly than he; the man that sees something brighter than the sin; who sees the light shining around all, hope around all—that man has a noble nature.

Origin of the Zouaves.

The Pittsburg *Post* gives a short but interesting history of the Zouaves, which to most of our readers will at this time prove quite acceptable. The Zouave light infantry was established in Algeria, by the French, by an ordinance of the 21st of March, 1831, upon the suggestion of Marshal Clausel, in order to replace the Turkish troops in the service of the Algerine Regency, that had been expelled after the French conquest.

There were at first two battallions. They were called Zouaves, in Arabic Zouaoua, from a confederation of the most warlike tribes of Kabylia, which infested the most inaccessible ravines of Djurjura. These battallions were composed mostly of native Arabs, but Europeans were also received, and particularly the young Red Republicans and enthusiastic Gamins of Paris. There were twelve French soldiers admitted into each company. Their uniform consisted of an Arab coat, or waistcoat with sleeves of deep blue cloth, closed in front with a facing of yellow galloon or joinquil lace; red pantaloons of Moorish cut; a woolen sash of sky-blue; a red fez cap, with a yellow tassel, encircled by a green turban; leather leggings with white gaiter tops, and Turkish shoes, cartridge-box and knapsack. The officers had the uniform of the French Hussars. Their arm was a carbine, mounting a sabre-poignard for a bayonet.

In 1833 the number of companies was raised to ten, of which eight were French and two were Arab, with French Officers. It was found impracticable to mix the races, as each learned all the vices of the other, and the Arabs were disposed to be treacherous.

The Zouave regiment, in 1841, consisted of three battallions, of which but one company in each battallion was allowed to receive Arab recruits, and those few in number. A decree of 1853 created three regiments of Zouaves, of three battallions each. Another decree of 1855 created a fourth regiment for the Imperial Guard, the distinctive mark of their uniform being a white turban instead of the regular green.

The manœuver in which the Zouaves are peculiarly effective is that of the Voltiguers, leaping up behind the cavalry, who dash into the midst of a desperate position in the engagement, the Zouaves slide off as the cavalry wheel, and they are left to their bloody work.

These dare-devil regiments were the flower of the French army in the Crimea and in Italy. They were the heroes of Inkerman, Palaestro, Magenta, and Melegano. After the last mentioned victory, in which the Zouaves had borne severe losses, they contrived to find deals to make coffins for their officers, and in the old Castello, which was occupied by the regiment, the corpses were laid out covered with flowers and laurel wreaths.—This was said to have made even the Zouaves thoughtful.

Do Something.

Do something—be something; no matter what it is—wood-sawyer or boot-black, knife-grinder's apprentice, or deputy's clerk to a deputy's deputy—any thing rather than moulder in idleness, without aim or object, or hope of furthering, even by a hair's breadth, the general welfare. Be a producer if you can; if you have brains for it, a producer of mental wealth—a wise legislator, a profound and enlightened statesman, a lofty and pure moralist, a discoverer in science or a shining light in literature. If for this you are unfitted, by nature or accident, be a producer of less noble riches; dig the ground and raise cabbages; make hats, or coats, or watches, or steamboats, or build houses and churches; burn bricks, quarry for limestone, wade for clams, or grapple for oysters; be a producer, a *maker* in some sort—add something to the general store of human possessions and appliances for living. Or, if you cannot do this, be at least a dealer in the like; buy and sell, making your own reasonable profit from the operation; put out money at usance, and so furnish the elementary power which shall keep others in employment; speculate in stocks or real estate; buy up mortgages—be any thing, rather than a clod, a mere useless appendage, or more truly worthless excrescence upon the frame-work of society. There is hope of the rogue, the usurer, the extortioner; he may repent and reform; but of the helpless, soulless, do-nothing drone there is no hope. The rogue, the usurer, the extortioner, does, at least, contribute his part to the general movement. He stirs the waters, though it may be only to darken them by bringing up the mud from the bottom; but the idler leaves everything to stagnate. Again we say, *do something*. If you want to be happy, do good—do a man's duty in one form or another; and believe, withal, that there is a world of happiness at your command, if you will but look for it in the right place, and in the right way.

TERRIBLE TORNADO—*The Air Full of Fire Balls.*—The town of Freusburg, in Chautauqua county, N. Y., was visited by a veritable tornado on the 7th inst. The Buffalo *Express* says a singular noise preceded the hurricane; those out of doors compared its advance to the fierce driving of many lumber wagons. The lights in many houses were extinguished, without any visible cause. Several houses were unroofed, others were moved from their foundations and others were still thrown down and demolished. Trees were torn up by the roots and blown about like feathers. The roof of the Methodist Church was carried away. The corn crop was ruined, the gardens were laid waste, and innumerable fences were blown down. Fortunately no one was injured in the least. The tornado was not over thirty rods in width and its duration did not exceed half a minute. It is impossible to estimate the damage. After the tornado, a family noticed the rain leaking down rather freely, took a light and went up stairs and discovered the roof was gone. So sudden was the blow, and so noiselessly, that they did not know that anything had happened. A Swede woman who was caught out in the storm lay down on the ground and held fast to a board fence while all sorts of missiles were flying around her. She says the air was full of fire balls. She was uninjured.—The statement in regard to the balls of fire is endorsed by various other persons.

Increase of Population in the United States.

It is evident, from the partial returns already made by those who have been engaged in taking the census of 1860, that the extraordinary ratio of increase of population which has prevailed in former years has been fully maintained throughout the country during the last decade. This is an annual addition to the population of three per cent., and it is a singular fact that since 1790 this ratio has been adhered to with wonderful certainty and fidelity. Beginning with a population of 3,929,827 in 1790, and adding 3 per cent, annually, the estimated result under that rule and the official census returns did not in any year show a variation of 200,000, and in 1850 the discrepancy was only 53,872, the estimated population being 23,138,004, and the actual population 23,191,876. The estimated population of 1860, according to this rule, is 30,986,851, and there is little reason to doubt the close approximation of that estimate to the actual population of the country.

In the beginning of the present century political economist were much impressed with the rapid advance in population which had previously been made in our country, because it had doubled its population every twenty-five years; a rate of progression not quite equal to the annual increase of three per cent., to which we have referred above.

This increase, which far exceeds in rapidity that of any other country, is not owing solely to the large foreign emigration to America. This is but one cause. It is a fixed law of population that it expands with much more rapidity in nations where land is cheap, the soil productive, remunerative labor abundant, and where the means of a comfortable livelihood are freely afforded to all who earnestly seek for them, than in countries where want and distress frequently prevail, and where it is the unfortunate fate of the masses to lead lives of hopeless indigence and misery.

No people are more prolific than the inhabitants of the comparatively new agricultural districts of the United States, where early marriages are contracted, where a wife almost invariably proves a helpmate rather than a pecuniary burden, where farms are cheap, and honest industry certain to reap a rich reward for its labors.

While our population has increased so wonderfully since 1790, the territorial expansion since that period has almost kept pace with it. The density of population per square mile, in 1790, was 4.79, and in 1850, although the population meanwhile was increased in the proportion of six to one, the density was 7.90. The most thickly populated State in the Union in 1850 was Massachusetts, which contained 127.50 to each square mile. It would require a population of about 368,000,000 in the present States and Territories to establish in them a density equal to that of the Old Bay State. There is, therefore, ample room for centuries of a rapid growth of population before our whole country becomes as thickly settled as one of the existing States, and the present ratio of increase will probably not diminish as long as any new and sparcely settled States and Territories continue to attract emigration, and to open up new avenues to profitable industry.

The population of 1,900 is estimated at 98,595,512, and if we are engaged in no desolating wars or violent intestine commotions before that period, this estimate will probably prove as correct as those which have preceded it, because the great basis of national abundance and wealth is broad enough to comfortably sustain a much larger population.—*The Press.*

The Tariff Cheat.

It may be interesting for the tariff men of Pennsylvania to know that the head of the New York Republican electoral ticket is William C. Bryant, the editor of the *Evening Post*, and after forty years an unchanging Free Trade man. Mr. Bryant denies that the twelfth resolution of the Chicago Platform contains a single word in favor of the production of home labor or home productions. To this effect his journal remarks as follows:

"The twelfth of these resolutions is called in some of the journals an approval of a higher tariff of duties. The *Tribune* seems to have fallen in the same mistake when it calls it a resolution in favor of a protective tariff. We have read the resolution several times over, *and cannot find a single word in favor of raising the duties on imported goods, nor the slightest mention of the doctrine of protection.* Favoritism to the manufacturers is no part of the policy it recommends to the adoption of the Government.

"This is the interpretation we put upon the resolution adopted at Chicago, and it is as fair a construction as any other. If any other construction be a fairer or truer one, *then we do not belong to the party by which the resolution is adopted.* If it was intended to pass a resolution which should mean nothing distinct or positive, but should bear two constructions, then the Convention has done what was unworthy of the party whom it professes to represent, and we are ashamed of it. It would have become it better to be silent on that topic altogether.

"The construction we have placed upon this resolution we shall hold to firmly. *If the Republican party should elect its candidate he must act on that construction, or he will soon find himself encountered by an opposition by which he will be overwhelmed.*"

While Mr. Curtin is holding up this same twelfth resolution as pledging the Republican party to a protective tariff, the head man on the New York electoral ticket flatly contradicts all his assumptions. Who is cheating and who is to be cheated? Both can't be right. Let Mr. Curtin take courage and give us a little variety by expressing his opinions on the fourteenth resolution, or "Dutch Plank."

Lincoln's Opinion of Thomas Jefferson.

The Macomb (Illinois) *Eagle* has raked up from its old files a speech made by Abraham Lincoln in 1844, in which he said:

"Mr. Jefferson is a statesman whose praises are never out of the mouth of the Democratic party. Let us attend to this uncompromising friend of freedom, whose name is continually invoked against the Whig party. The character of Jefferson was repulsive. Continually puling about liberty, equality and the degrading cause of slavery, he brought his own children to the hammer, and made money of his debaucheries. Even at his death he did not manumit his numerous offspring, but left them, soul and body, to degradation and the cart-whip. A daughter of this vaunted champion of Democracy was sold some years ago, at public auction, in New Orleans, and purchased by a society of gentlemen, who wished to testify by her liberation their admiration of the statesman who

"'Dreampt of freedom in a slave's embrace.'

"This single line I have quoted gives more insight into the character of the man than volumes of panegyric. It will outlive his epitaph, write it who may."

A man who will thus speak of the author of the Declaration of Independence is utterly destitute of the feeling of a patriot, and ought to have the brand of shame affixed upon his forehead by the American people.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, October 3, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

REGULARLY NOMINATED DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HERSCH. V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION,

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

Democratic Congressional Candidate,
ARCHIBALD McALLISTER, Blair Co.

Democratic Senatorial Candidate,
JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.
PROTHONOTARY,
DAVID CALDWELL, of Dublin.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
JOHN LONG, of Shirleysburg.
REGISTER AND RECORDER,
JOHN R. HURD, of Alexandria.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN JACKSON, of Jackson township.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
JOHN EBY, of Shirley.
AUDITOR,
CHARLES C. ASH, of Barree.
CORONER,
HENRY L. HARVY, of Franklin.

Let the People Know!!

That there remained in the National Convention at Baltimore, after every disorganizing Rebel had seceded, **436** regularly appointed delegates, entitled, under the rule, to cast **218** votes—**16** MORE than TWO THIRDS of a Full Convention. Let them know that, on the second ballot, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, received 181½ votes of the 218, over FORTY more than TWO-THIRDS of the whole vote present. And then, to clinch all, let them know, that the resolution declaring STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to be the unanimous choice of the Convention, passed without a single dissenting voice; so that Stephen A. Douglas actually received **218** votes—SIXTEEN votes more than two-thirds of a full Convention!

Let the People know, too, that the Seceders, Convention which nominated Breckinridge and Lane had no authority from any constituency to sit at Baltimore outside of the regular Convention—that it did not contain more than eighty or ninety delegates who had even a shadow of authority from the people to act—that it cast in all but **105** votes—not one of them properly authorized, or binding on any body—let them know this, and let them decide which was the Regular and which was the Disorganizers' Convention, and which of the nominees, Douglas or Breckinridge, is entitled to the undivided support of the National Democracy.

A DESPERATE PROCEEDING.—We notice in the last *Journal & American* what might be called a card by the Opposition members of the Bar, calling on their party to oppose Mr. Caldwell. We have heard some of the gentlemen whose names are attached to the card publicly declare that they never signed nor authorized any body else to sign their names to the card. Mr. Wagoner's case must be becoming desperate to require a resort to such means to save him from defeat. Honesty is the best policy.

☞ Voters of Huntingdon county, remember that by voting for Steel Blair for Congress, you vote to endorse the principles of the Abolition party. Remember that McAllister is engaged in the iron business and therefore can be relied upon as a true friend of a protective tariff. Blair is a tariff man for political effect, whilst McAllister is a tariff man that the country may be prosperous.

☞ We had intended to notice the unfair attacks in the *Journal & American* upon the characters of Scott and Africa, but we have come to the conclusion that the vote they will receive will be reply enough to satisfy the editors of that paper that their labor has been all for nothing.

☞ Look out for *whoppers* in the *Journal and American* this week. Sam is himself again, and all creation won't be able to believe half that paper will say.

Our Last Call.

Voters of Huntingdon county, we earnestly call upon you to do your whole duty on Tuesday next. You have presented to you for your support, two tickets. The one was put in nomination by the Democratic party, the other by the Opposition party. We ask you to examine the tickets, and with the knowledge you have of the character and ability of every man upon both of them, determine in your own minds for whom it is your duty as good citizens, to vote. The following are the full tickets:

Governor,	Governor,
Henry D. Foster.	Andrew G. Curtin.
Congress,	Congress,
Archibald McAllister.	S. Steel Blair.
Senate,	Senate,
John Scott.	Samuel S. Wharton.
Assembly,	Assembly,
J. Simpson Africa.	Brice X. Blair.
Associate Judge,	Associate Judge,
John Long.	William B. Leas.
Prothonotary,	Prothonotary,
David Caldwell.	William C. Wagoner.
Register & Recorder,	Register & Recorder,
John R. Herd.	Daniel Womelsdorf.
County Commissioner,	County Commissioner,
John Jackson.	John Cummings.
Director of Poor,	Director of Poor,
John Eby.	Samuel Peightal,
Auditor,	Auditor,
Charles C. Ash.	Horatio G. Fisher.
Coroner,	Coroner,
Henry L. Harvey.	Benjamin K. Neff.

Every Democrat must feel proud of *his* ticket; from the beginning to the end of it, every man is peculiarly qualified to discharge the duties of the office to which he has been nominated. On the Opposition ticket we are free to say there are some good and competent men, but they are for the less important offices. If the ticket was turned upside down the voters might have less objections to swallowing it as a whole. But as it stands, we cannot believe that a majority of the right-thinking voters of the Opposition party in the county can possibly vote it. A man is only a freeman when he dare do right, and he can serve his country and party best when he votes for the most honest and capable men. Both tickets are before you—select the best men, and if by doing so you scratch your own party ticket, it will teach nominating conventions in the future the necessity of putting in nomination none but good men—men deserving the support of every voter in the party.

Can He Be Believed?

It is understood in this community that Samuel G. Whittaker is the editor of the *Journal and American*. Its editorials are to be attributed to him. As he one week makes out Mr. Scott so much of a Catholic that he would vote for the Pope, and the next so much opposed to the Catholics that he would not vote for one at all. It may be well for the people to know how much confidence is to be placed in this editor. We are saved the trouble of drawing his character. It was drawn, and published by Mr. Nash, Whittaker's present partner, in the *American* of the 16th September, 1857. Addressing him (Whittaker,) this language is used by the then editor of the *American*:

"You are looked upon to-day by the members of the party you swore to support, as a '*traitor to your God and the land that gave you birth, and as one totally unfit for the association of honest men.*' You, sir, are posted in every Council in the Commonwealth as a Traitor, and this being the case, anything that you might say will fall still-born upon the honest and consistent members of the American Republican party."

When Mr. Nash wanted somebody to support Col. Wharton, it was natural that he should pick up such a man. The public will know however, how much of his editorials to believe, from this endorsement by his own partner.

WHO DOUBTS BLAIR BEING A FULL-BLOODED ABOLITIONIST?—At the last session of Congress, S. Steel Blair voted for the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be and the same is hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill ☞ GIVING FREEDOM TO EVERY HUMAN BEING, ☜ and interdicting Slavery wherever Congress has the power to legislate on the subject.

In a late speech at Williamsburg, Mr. Blair said he voted for this resolution *because he believed it to be right*. Mr. Blair then, is ready to fill our towns and every county in our State with the worthless blacks of the South. White laboring men of the North, think of it. Do you want thousands of blacks to take the bread from your children. If you do, vote for such *protectionists* as Steel Blair. He will first run your country over with blacks, and then *talk* about protecting your interests. If you want to vote right, vote for Archy McAllister, he is no Abolitionist; he is a tariff man in earnest, being engaged in a business which requires protection to give prosperity to the country, to the laboring man and to all branches of industry. Vote for McAllister and elect him, and you will never regret it.

They Can't Do It.

The voters of Huntingdon county opposed to the repeal of the tonnage tax cannot consistently vote for Wharton or Blair.

The voters of Huntingdon county opposed to corrupt legislation cannot consistently vote for Wharton or Blair.

The voters of Huntingdon county in favor of sending honest and capable men to the Legislature cannot consistently refuse to vote for Scott and Africa.

The voters of Huntingdon county who desire to guard well their interests, to be consistent must vote for Scott and Africa.

Scott and Africa are the kind of men that should be sent to the Legislature, and we believe the voters of the county will show their good sense by giving them a handsome majority.

Does Wharton Want Office.

In 1852, Wharton was nominated for the Legislature.

In 1853, He was defeated for re-nomination—ran as a guerrilla, and was beaten largely.

In 1854, Know Nothingism swept the country—Wharton applied for admission into the Lodge of this town—was refused—went to another county and got in.

In 1855, not being in good standing in the Order, he was kept under the surface by fresher men.

In 1856, he was a candidate for the nomination of Senator—was defeated for the conferees of this county by J. Sewell Stewart—but went to the conference—got two votes from Blair county—was kicked overboard—came home and had his name announced in the Shirleysburg *Herald* as an *independent candidate* against Mullen, the *regular nominee*—but afterwards, from some mysterious(?) cause withdrew.

In 1857, he was nominated for Assembly, and was beaten by 400 majority.

In 1858, he was a candidate for the nomination for Assembly, but when the Convention met, he found he had but half a dozen of delegates, and wisely withdrew his name.

In 1859, he was a candidate before the State Convention for the nomination for Auditor General; but having *only one* delegate for him, his name was withdrawn before the balloting commenced.

In 1860, he is the nominee of his party for the Senate.

Here we have the record of Col. Wharton for the last eight years, and if there is anything in it for his party to admire, we confess we cannot see it. Office, office, office, has been his incessant cry, and without presenting any claims to the people for their support, he has acted as if he had a *natural indisputable right* to demand their suffrages. Citizens of Huntingdon county, have you not grown weary of Wharton's importunities? Ask your children whether "S. S. Wharton" has not been a standing candidate for office as long as they can remember, and then ask yourselves what he has done either for you or the county, to entitle him to your support.—Does he meet the Jeffersonian standard? Is he *honest?* is he *capable* to discharge the duties of a State Senator? Put these questions to yourselves concerning Col. Wharton, and then with your hand upon your heart and your eyes toward Heaven, *answer them in his favor, if you can.—The Union.*

What the Opposition Think of Scott.

We clip from the *Tyrone Star*, an opposition paper, the following handsome notice of our candidate for Senator. Nine-tenths of all the voters in this Senatorial district, if they could be persuaded to vote their *honest* opinions, would vote for John Scott.

JOHN SCOTT, ESQ.—The indications, as we are pleased to learn, are that this pure and high-minded gentleman will be elected to the State Senate by a handsome majority. It is true that in Somerset, where Mr. Scott is comparatively unknown, his opponent will receive his usual party majority which is large, but in Bedford and Huntingdon, where *both* are known, and particularly in the latter county, where both reside, Mr. Scott's majority will be large enough to overcome the vote of Somerset, with a margin to spare. This may appear strange to persons at a distance, who know the political complexion of the district, but we do not exaggerate when we say that it is seldom any party brings forward a candidate such as Mr. Scott is. Of the highest order of intellect, he has never aspired to political fame. A lawyer of the most brilliant attainments, he has ever been honorable and straightforward in his professional career. Although a Democrat in his political views, yet he has always been conservative, and never either a blind partizan or a politician. He is a man whom the whole people can place implicit confidence in. He has scores of attached friends and warm admirers in every political party, and there are some sections of Huntingdon county in which we are assured by leading Republicans he will carry the whole vote, irrespective of party prejudices. As we remarked before, it is not often such men are brought forward for political office, and it is refreshing, in the midst of our present political excitement, to see men lay down the weapons of political warfare, and unite thus in support of a man because he is both honest and capable. We have never voted a Democratic ticket in our life, but it would give us great pleasure to cast a vote for Mr. Scott, were we a resident of his district.

Hon. John Scott.

This gentleman, who is the Democratic nominee for State Senator in this District, paid us a brief visit last week, and made a most favorable impression upon our people. Mr. Scott is an unassuming man, a learned and eloquent lawyer, of affable and pleasing address, and whose private character is not only spotless, but above suspicion. In short, he is a perfect gentleman in all the relations of life, and we very much regret that he could not have visited all sections of the county, as we feel well assured that he would have made as favorable impression upon them as he did upon our people here. He is just the kind of a man the Democracy of Somerset county delight to support. He has always been a consistent Democrat; was not an applicant for the position assigned him; but is a Jacksonian Democrat, who believes that a man "should neither seek nor decline office."—Should he be elected he would rank amongst the first intellects of the Senate. In these respects he contrasts most favorably with his opponent, who is a lawyer without either capacity to make a speech or try a cause; and, consequently, be but a cipher in the Senate if he were elected—whose record is blotted and blurred all over, so his neighbors say, with moral and political transgressions—whose whole life has been devoted to a system of political brokerage as dishonest as it is dishonorable—whose watchword would be *subsidy* at all times and under all circumstances—whose palm would never cease to itch, but whose voice would be with the horse leech—*give!* GIVE! Voters of Somerset county, these are the men from whom you are to select a Senator. The interests of our county demand the ablest, the purest and best man of the two. Choose ye between them, but choose wisely and well.—*Somerset Democrat.*

☞ J. Sewel Stewart has withdrawn as a candidate for the Senate. The contest is now between John Scott and S. S. Wharton. The voters of Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset will do themselves a lasting honor by electing Scott, who is honest, and competent to represent the District as it should be.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

LETTER TO ANDREW G. CURTIN!

[From the Selinsgrove, Snyder co., Times.]

MIDDLEBURG, Pa., Aug. 6, 1860.

Mr. Curtin:—As you are now a prominent candidate before the people of this Commonwealth for the highest office the people of a sovereign State alone can confer, and as you doubtless desire every man in the State to vote for you for Governor, I take this seasonable occasion to give you, as well as the public, my reasons why I cannot and will not vote for you. When you was Secretary of this Commonwealth, a circumstance occurred in Bellefonte, the place where you reside, showing satisfactorily to my mind that you possess too malicious a spirit to fill, with any creditable degree of dignity, the honorable position of Governor over a free, civilized and enlightened people. The circumstance was one of too serious a nature to be lost; and as I told you then I would on some future occasion remind you of it, I shall now proceed to do so without the fear of your *revolver* in my mind.

I will here first state that I am only a poor man, and by my profession am a huckster.—At the time above referred to, I came to Bellefonte on business. I had an excellent dog with me to guard my wagon. A number of boys began teasing the dog by running at him. So soon as the dog would defend himself against these unjust attacks, the ungodly boys ran into the houses; but no sooner had the dog again returned to his wagon, than the boys would also return and repeat the insult. Among these boys was the son of A. G. Curtin, who being a little tardy in reaching the house, was caught by the dog at the leg of his pantaloons. The dog was at once recalled and tied in the stable belonging to the hotel so as to prevent boys from teasing him. Soon after that, you came to me and asked me whether it was my dog that caught your boy. I told you to keep a "little cool" and I would explain the matter; but you would not hear me and walked off greatly excited, and returned with a revolver in your pocket, and a crowd following you. You walked up and drew your revolver and said: "*You damn Dutch son of a b—h if you say one word I'll shoot your G—d d—d Dutch son of a b—h's brains out!*"

That, Mr. Curtin, was my first introduction to our Secretary of State! It was a loud and strong introduction! and I must say I never had an introduction to an official gentleman (?) I so well remember.

You then turned to the poor dog and shot him three times, and said you had "another ball left for me."

The subscriber is ready at any time, when called upon, to verify these statements by good reputable citizens who were present and witnessed the scene.

These, then, Mr. Curtin, are some of my reasons why I really and honestly think you are unfit to be the head of a free, and sovereign people like that of Pennsylvania. You seem to have a contemptible opinion of Dutchmen, but allow me to tell you that the Dutchmen of Pennsylvania will show you by next October that they have an equally contemptible opinion of you, not with revolvers, but with something more effectual and honorable—paper balls.

R. PICKARD.

I, the subscriber, am personally acquainted with Col. Andrew G. Curtin, the present candidate for Governor. I was present only to witness the latter part of the scene, when Mr. Curtin shot Mr. Pickard's dog.

I lived in Bellefonte at the time it occurred. I heard a fuss at the stable belonging to the Pennsylvania Hotel. I thought some persons were fighting and went to see. When I came there I saw Mr. Curtin in a great rage, with a revolver in his hand and damning and cursing Mr. Pickard. While I was present Mr. Pickard gave him no word which would insult him, but Curtin shot the dog and declared he had another ball left for Mr. Pickard. I did not know Mr. Pickard before then, but I thought at the time, from the manner in which Mr. Curtin behaved, he would shoot him. And to say the least of it, I thought Mr. Curtin was a very dangerous man with a revolver in his hand. After this excitement Curtin left and the crowd dispersed.

SAMUEL H. SNYDER.

Chapman, Sept. 17, 1860.

Snyder county ss.—Before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for the county of Snyder, personally appeared the above named Samuel H. Snyder, and after being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say, that the above statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge. HENRY MOTZ, J. P.

Freeburg, Sept. 18, 1860.

MEETING OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The State Executive Committee of the Bell and Everett party of Pennsylvania met in Harrisburg on Thursday last. The attendance was large, and considerable enthusiasm prevailed. The following electoral ticket was formed:

AT LARGE.

Joseph R. Ingersoll. William M. Wright.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Peter Williamson,	14. Francis Tyler,
2. Eli K. Price,	15. John A. Sterett,
3. Stacy B. Barcroft,	16. W. M. Penrose,
4. A. J. Drexel,	17. John Mower,
5. W. H. Slingluff,	18. Joseph A. Landis,
6. T. W. Woodward,	19. J. B. Findley,
7. Tinsley Jetter,	20. Alfred Howell,
8. F. S. Bickley,	21. J. W. Barker,
9. D. H. Leeche,	22. Stephen Mercer,
10. John Roberts,	23. C. K. Henderson,
11. W. W. McErligan,	24. J. G. Hartswick,
12. Lord Butler,	25. Isaac Webster.
13. Herman Heckman,	

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is not expedient at this time for the Constitutional Union Party of Pennsylvania to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Resolved, That Messrs. H. M. Fuller, William M. Wright, William Lyon, John Roberts and William P. Seymour, are hereby appointed a Committee in behalf of the friends of Bell and Everett, in Pennsylvania, with authority so to modify and change the electoral ticket, this day made, as shall best secure the harmonious action of all National men.

Resolved, That we recommend the holding of a Union State Mass Convention of all the citizens of Pennsylvania opposed to the Republican organization, at as early a day after the October election as practicable.

☞ We invite attention to Philadelphia advertisements in to-day's Globe. Merchants and others visiting the city should always examine our columns before leaving home.

☞ EXAMINE YOUR TICKETS. ☜

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Democratic County Ticket.

SPRINGFIELD TP., Sept. 24, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—The nominations of the Democratic County Convention will receive the hearty support of the whole party in this portion of the county; even the Opposition forbear adverse comment, and tacitly admit the excellence of the selection.

Never, in my limited experience, has Huntingdon county been so emphatically heard in the Legislative councils, as during the late official term of Mr. Africa. He has not been content to remain in leading strings, silently voting with his party, but has himself taken the initiative in the eloquent advocacy of all sound measures submitted to the Legislative decision; and to him is mainly owing the fact that this county has not been "shorn of its fair proportions," emasculated and dismembered. Every effort will doubtless be made throughout the county to re-elect him, for the Democracy can not well spare him from active service, and it is to be hoped that still higher honors await him.

The Hon. John Long is well known over the whole county. His name is synonymous with probity and integrity; his sound judgment, irreproachable character, and extensive experience, render him specially adapted to the office for which he is nominated.

Mr. David Caldwell has won to himself a large degree of popularity by his suavity of manner and general business ability. His fitness for the office is universally conceded, and there is no doubt of his re-election.

Among the nominations, not one, perhaps, reflects more credit upon the party, than that of Mr. John Eby, for Director of the Poor. The necessity of economy in this department of county expenditure has been frequently urged. It is, indeed, of the first importance to every tax-payer. Pauperism is an increasing evil, and without the strictest vigilance, will ultimately become an irksome and intolerable burden "too grievous to be borne."

The voters of this county have now an opportunity of recording themselves in favor of economy and reduced expenditure. Will they do it? or will they, wilfully, by the election of Mr. Peightal, involve a useless expenditure of nearly FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS? For the election of Mr. Eby in preference to his opponent, will ensure an absolute and certain saving to the county of three hundred and sixty-five dollars and forty cents, ($365 40) during the three years term of office.

Mr. Peightal will have fifty-four miles circular to travel on each monthly visit to Shirleysburg, which will, including the time employed at the Poor House, occupy three days at two dollars per day. He will also be entitled to ten cents a mile, besides boarding. Mr. Eby resides two and a half miles from Shirley. He can go there, attend to the business, and return in one day. The relative expenses to tax-payers will, therefore, be as follows:—

PEIGHTAL.	
Three days each month @ $2.00	$6.00
Mileage, 54 miles @ 10 cents,	5.40
Boarding, say,	1.75
Per month,	13.15
	12
Per year,	157.80
	3
Whole term of 3 years,	$473.40
EBY.	
One day,	$2.00
Mileage 5 miles,	50
Boarding,	50
Per month,	3.00
	12
Per year.	36.00
	3
Whole term,	108.00
RECAPITULATION.	
Peightal,	$473.40
Eby,	108.00
Saving by electing Eby,	$365.40

Mr. Eby is a man of business ability, pledged to economy. His local knowledge will be advantageous in any sales or purchases that may be made on behalf of the Poor House. In fine, he is singularly eligible for the office, and will be emphatically the right man in the right place, and surely the tax-payers are too good calculators and business men, to give *four hundred and seventy-three dollars* for services which they can get well performed for one hundred and eight.

PUBLICOLA.

To the Farmers of Huntingdon County.

Now that harvest and seed time are over, and we will soon be called upon as citizens of a free country to discharge an important duty, to exercise our rights in selecting our public servants, it behooves us to take counsel together—for in counsel there is safety.—We should be careful to select the best men from the material offered. There is a variety of sentiment in respect to the candidates for the different offices to be voted for. Party spirit and personal preference are the ruling motive with too many, and should be guarded against. As to two of the candidates for State Senator there must exist a unity of sentiment where they are known. I cannot think there are fifty farmers in the county, but know John Scott, and know him to be a reliable man, and one whom to know is to esteem. If there be any one not acquainted with him, go ask your neighbors, and you will learn that he is the laboring man's friend, being the son of a worthy mechanic, he was taught to esteem labor and integrity as priceless gems, and by unwavering adherance to his parental instruction, and uncommon energy of character, he has become a shining light in his profession, ever being moral and exemplary as a man and a christian. Elect him Senator, and he will produce a shaking among the despicable cormorants who are in the market, ever ready to sell for a price. Our district would then be represented by one who is able and will be always ready to advocate our rights. A few such men as John Scott, in our legislative halls, would eradicate the fog of pollution which many believe to prevail, and the moral atmosphere would be purified as in the days of the fathers of our republic.

What recommendation to public confidence has S.S. Wharton? My pen almost refuses to inscribe his name on the same sheet with John Scott. He is a lawyer—yes, a briefless pettifogger—having had one case in Court; in preparing the indictment, having to write the word blood, he spelled it *blud;* and in his attempt to address the jury, it is said he commenced thus: "Gentlemen of the Jury, I tells"; and after butchering the King's English for a very short time, took his seat to eat an apple—thus ended the aspirations of the would-be-lawyer. One word more of the ignorance of the would-like-to-be Senator.—In addressing one of our Representatives at Harrisburg, some years since, he commenced the name Jeremiah with a little g. At one time in his eventful life, he professed to belong to our most worthy fraternity—*a farmer.* Yes, he could talk about sheep and calves, most fluently, but if any of you ever took his soft, flabby hand to give it a shake, didn't it feel for all the world like a piece of beef liver—soft, like his head, and quivering like his heart. I'll tell you the kind of farmer he is: ploughing for votes, that he may reap your support, then thrash you with contempt. In electioneering, he has the advantage of John Scott; to the Democrats he can say, I assisted you to elect Porter for Governor in 1838, over that old-redmouthed Whig, Ritner, and in 1853 I was your Democratic candidate for Assembly, in opposition to James Maguire, and came within some 1500 votes of being elected—and again, in 1857, it was through my unpopularity that you elected Dr. Houtz, a most worthy Democratic Representative, by 398 majority. To the Whigs and Republicans, he can say, all my life and energy have been devoted to the dear people's cause.

Another advantage the Colonel has over Scott—he is a better judge of the character of strychnine, and its most salutary effects in procuring delegates, and grog-shop votes.—Why say anything more of the poor creature's character, which was so truthfully published in the *Huntingdon Journal*, by S. Glasgow, in 1853, and in the same paper by S. G. Whittaker, in 1857.

A FARMER.

Warriorsmark, Sept. 24, 1860.

Letter from David Caldwell.

HUNTINGDON, Oct. 2, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—I notice that the editors of the *Journal and American* repeat the charge that I said "I did not want Republicans or Know Nothings to vote for me." The prompt denial of this charge in the *Union*, by my authority, added to the unmistakable evidence of falsehood which it bore upon its face, I deemed amply sufficient for my vindication, but lest there should yet be any doubt on the subject, and as the editors of the *Journal and American* call upon me to deny the charge over my own signature, I DO HERE DECLARE THAT I NEVER SAID THAT "I DID NOT WANT REPUBLICANS OR KNOW NOTHINGS TO VOTE FOR ME;" nor did I ever make any expression that could be tortured into that meaning.—My acceptance of the nomination for Prothonotary, should have been a sufficient refutation of the charge; for, on a strict party vote in the county, the election of a Democrat is impossible. I therefore assure my Republican and American friends that they can vote for me on the second Tuesday of October, without the least fear of offending me. And if I am elected, I shall endeavor to perform the duties of office with fidelity, regardless alike of the threats of the *tyrant*, or the fawnings of the *sycophant*.

D. CALDWELL.

HEAD QUARTERS, 5th Div. P. V.
Harrisburg, Oct. 1, 1860.

GEN. F. H. LANE:

My Dear Sir:—I should do violence to my feelings and injustice to yourself, officers and companies of Camp Patterson, if I failed to express my profound acknowledgments for the compliment paid me as your commanding officer, and to express the pleasure and satisfaction I derived from my intercourse with the Military. The strict observance of the General Orders, the prompt and cheerful obedience of the commands, reflects high praise upon our volunteers; proves them to be friends in Peace, in War well calculated for the daring exploits which the battle fields of our country testify to their impetuosity and heroism.

I can scarcely find words expressive of my emotions, when referring to the citizens, and more particularly to the Ladies. Their presence in the camp cheered our efforts, in the social circle, the charms and graces, lavished profusely upon our fair countrywomen of the interior of our good old Commonwealth, were dispensed with so much delicacy and feeling, that many a sigh escaped with the word "Farewell." Nor were they unmindful of our comforts in camp, as many a specimen of home handiwork fully proved. Our pathway was strewn with flowers, their beauty and sweetness, so emblematic of the fair doners.

The pleasing recollections of Huntingdon will never die. They will loom up through my course of life, as the oasis of the desert, a green spot in the waste of memory.

Yours, very truly,
W. H. KEIM,
Major General 5th Div. P. V.

Col. Archibald McAllister.

During last week we had an opportunity of conversing with citizens from all portions of the county, and ascertaining their opinions in reference to political matters. We were glad to notice the unbounded enthusiasm, with which the nomination of Col. McAllister for Congress has been received. He is regarded as emphatically the man for the times. Sound Democrat as he is, like our noble candidate for Governor, *his record in the tariff is right*, and if there be one thing in which the people of our district are interested in above all others, it is in such a modification of the Tariff as will give protection to our great staples—Coal and Iron. Col. McAllister is a man of the people, and will be the people's man.—Startling as the assertion may be to the Opposition, we make it with a firm belief in its truth: Archy McAllister will be the next representative of this district in Congress.

JOHN SCOTT, ESQ.—The Senatorial District is composed of Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset, and is strongly Republican. But the Democrats have nominated one of their ablest men—John Scott, Esq., of Huntingdon—and under present circumstances he has a fair prospect of election. If our State Assembly were composed of such men as Mr. Scott, there would be less corrupt legislation, and the wretched horde of lobby members and borers, who every winter infest our State capital would be completely starved out and their occupation entirely gone. We hope he may succeed.—*Brownsville Times.*

GIVING UP THE CONTEST.—The knowing ones of the Opposition party give up the election of Curtin. Foster's majority, with a full turn out of the Democratic vote, will not be less than 15,000—and we would not be astonished if it should run up to 30,000.—Foster has been gaining strength from the day he was nominated, while Curtin has been losing heavily in every county in the State. The people want a strictly honest man for Governor, and that man is honest Henry D. Foster.

☞ During the excitement last week, our boys dated the outside of our paper wrong.—Instead of October, part of the edition is dated November.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

CAMP PATTERSON.—For a week previous to the commencement of the Encampment and Fair at this place, the Committee appointed for the purpose, were busily engaged in making arches over the streets, and by Monday morning of the Encampment, they completed their work, having erected eight on Hill street, beside three or four on Washington street, and one on the corner of Smith and Allegheny streets. The citizens of Hill street, decorated the fronts of their houses with wreaths and festoons; and we noticed several houses in the back streets also suitably and tastily arranged. Altogether, our town presented rather a grand spectacle, and speaks well for our citizens. No pains were spared in making it look beautiful, which, we are proud to say, pleased every one who was fortunate enough to be in our midst.

At an early hour on Monday morning the soul-stirring and spirit-reviving music of the drum and fife greeted our cars and soldiers made their appearance on our streets, equipped for service. The Standing-Stone Guards of this place, were out in full trim, receiving companies of soldiers that were coming in from every direction. [Here a list of the officers and companies present should be inserted, but we were not furnished with a report of the same, neither could we find any one who appeared to care or know anything about it. However, there were twenty-two companies in attendance, and between 8,000 and 40,000 people.]

Tuesday morning dawned upon us beautiful and clear, the rays of old Sol reflecting brightly over all creation. The crowd was largely on the increase and more soldiers coming in. Many sights were to be seen and everybody were out sight-seeing. A detachment of soldiers from Camp were sent into town in the morning to take under arrest all the soldiers to be found in town and march them back to Camp. As soon as the news spread abroad a general stampede took place among the soldiers from the hotels and other places of resort. Some running one way and some another, hotly pursued by the guard; some escaped and others were taken triumphantly back to headquarters. A high wind prevailed during the morning, which blew a portion of a chimney off the Franklin House, the bricks falling into a crowd that was standing on the pavement in front of the house, and strange as it may appear, nobody was hurt. Quite an excitement prevailed. We visited the Encampment grounds in the afternoon, where a large crowd had congregated to witness the soldiers go through the military evolutions. Taking all things into consideration, they did remarkably well. The roads were a perfect sea of dust, which made it rather unpleasant but nobody seemed to mind it.

Wednesday was another fine day, with very high wind. The crowd was immense, the dust awful. Conveyances to and from the Camp in abundance, all filled to overflowing with passengers. It is estimated that there was between eight and twelve thousand people in town. The streets were lined, bar-rooms and shops crowded, and the road leading to the Camp literally jammed with people, some on foot and some in carriages and hacks.—The soldiers made a fine display of their military skill, which pleased everybody. All the realities of Camp life were enacted, to the delight of visitors and satisfaction of officers and soldiers. The soldiers were a gay set of fellows. They made great sport for the visitors. Singing and dancing were carried on extensively in and about the tents.

Thursday was dark and dreary, black clouds hanging over head, and rain falling almost incessantly until about the middle of the afternoon. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, the crowd was still larger than on the day previous. The trains from every direction came in crowded with people, and hundreds were unable to get on at some stations along the road. There was a perfect jam in town. The hotels, shops, and private houses were all filled, yet hundreds were not accommodated with anything more than they could eat, and some didn't even get that.—This was the day for the grand parade of the military. The Division was reviewed in the morning by Gen. Bell, and in the afternoon a grand parade came off. The Division was brought into town and paraded through the different streets, where they presented a grand appearance and behaved like good soldiers.

On Friday military excitement was on the decline. The Camp broke up in the afternoon. By invitation they visited the Fair (which we notice in another place,) in the forenoon, to see and be seen, after which they disbanded and returned to their homes weary and fagged, but well satisfied with the benefits derived from regular military duty. The military of Huntingdon county probably have a better idea of soldier's life now than they ever had before. The simple shouldering of a musket or the putting on of a uniform, does not make a soldier; nor does the marching on our streets on the Fourth of July, or the anniversary of Washington's birth-day, or on other like occasions, resemble at all military life. Something more is required; and we think in the lesson taught in "Camp Patterson," and Camps for similar purposes, will be planted the germ that will create the brave soldier, and in the time of our country's need either for internal disorder, or for external foes, will show its effects.

BADLY HOAXED.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Philadelphia papers from this place on the night of the accident, stated that a large Republican meeting was being held here, and that the crowd was at the depot to receive delegations coming in. The truth is, there were no delegations in that train, neither had delegations arrived in any other train for the purpose of attending a Republican meeting. The meeting that was to be, would have been a failure, even had the accident not occurred. A dog fight in any public street in town during the exciting days of last week, would have brought together as large a crowd as any of the Republican orators could have done.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT SAULSBURG.—A Democratic meeting will be held at Saulsburg on Friday next. John Scott, Esq., and others will address the meeting. The voters of the surrounding country are requested to turn out and attend the meeting.

☞ Two small children belonging to Mr. John McCabe, were burnt in a horrible manner one day last week. It is thought they will recover.

☞ The Prince of Wales passed through this place in a special train last night, on his way to Washington.

THE FAIR.—Notwithstanding the excitement occasioned by the military, our annual County Fair was well patronized. The display of fruits, flowers, vegetables, grain, stock, and mechanical implements, although not in quite such an abundance as on some former occasions, yet, we think the articles on exhibition will vie favorably with any ever before exhibited in this county. Considerable interest was manifested by our country friends, as well as those living in town.

The Fair was not devoid of out-side shows either. Among the sights to be seen, and, indeed, the principal one, was "dat wonderfel papy, only seven months old and weighs petween eighty and ninety pounds." It was a wonderful papy indeed. Of all the beings in human shape, we ever saw, this one takes the lead. The poor child looked more like a lump of fat than a live human being. We have heard several good things gotten off at the expense of the poor creature, but our space will not admit of a rehearsal.

Another feature about the Fair, was a tent erected along the board-walk leading through West Huntingdon, with "wonderful sights" innumerable, all of which could be seen for "one dime." Connected with this establishment, was a target to be shot at with bow and arrow. We saw several try their hands at it, who made a poor fist at the business.—We think any man would have been safe in standing as a target at a distance of twenty paces.

Among the novel sights we witnessed on the Fair grounds on Friday morning, was an elephant, belonging to our military friends. The military were on the grounds by special invitation, and in order to amuse the people, they got up a mock elephant. It was rather a funny sight, and seemed to please everybody that saw it.

Eating tents and refreshment tables were in abundance on the Fair grounds. Our Methodist friends also had a table set, for the purpose of raising money to help defray the expenses incurred in introducing gas into their church.

The Excelsior Cornet Band of this place, discoursed sweet music on the Fair ground, to the infinite delight of all present.

The net receipts of the Fair will amount to about the same as last year.

FATAL ACCIDENT—*Two Men Killed and a Third Seriously Injured.*—On Thursday evening last, just at the time the Fast Line was due at the depot from the east, the Huntingdon Wide-Awakes were passing down Railroad street, with the Band in front, attracting the attention of the great crowd of people which filled the pavements and the street from Jackson's Hotel to the Station. The train, instead of stopping at the Station, ran some distance above the Exchange Hotel, and the crowd either not noticing the arrival of the train, or not expecting it to pass the Station without stopping, was suddenly run into, and strange to say, but two men were killed, and one, though severely injured internally, is thought to be out of danger. Peter McCarthy, a single man from Alexandria, was run over, cutting and tearing his body in a most frightful manner, and scattering it along the track for several yards. James McMahon, a man of family, was struck down by the cow-catcher and badly cut on the head and otherwise injured. He lived for about two hours. The third, Francis Kane of Stone Creek, a young man, was struck on the breast and thrown heavily outside of the track. He was taken away insensible but recovered during the night, and is now thought to be in a fair way to be about again in a few days.—No others were injured, but thousands were badly frightened. How it happened that there were not a much greater number killed and crippled, surprises every one who was an eye-witness to the accident.

Inquests were held by David Snare, Esq., and the verdicts of the juries censure those in charge of the train with gross neglect of duty. As we expect a full investigation of the sad affair by the Company or our Court, we shall defer expressing an opinion as to who should be held responsible for the accident.

THE CROWD.—Never have we seen, nor never do we want to see again, *such a crowd* in the "ancient borough," as was here last week. The crowd was too great to count—we can only say the town was full—*chuck* full and running over. Hundreds were unable to secure comfortable lodgings on Wednesday and Thursday nights. After filling every room in the hotels, and almost all the private houses being thrown open for lodgers, the Court Room was warmed up where many passed the night of Thursday. It was a tremendous mass meeting of all parties, so closely packed that it was impossible to get a division to ascertain which of the Presidential candidates had a majority of the voters. All agreed, however, that Foster would be elected Governor by a large majority.

☞ On Saturday last we were present at one of the largest, if not *the* largest Democratic meeting ever held on Broad Top. The meeting was held at Barnetstown, and was ably addressed by John Scott, R. M. Speer, and J. Simpson Africa. We were pleased to see that the right spirit prevailed amongst the hard working operatives of that region. The Abolition-Republican Know Nothings cannot deceive the honest miners into the support of their candidates. A torch-light procession came off in the evening. We expect a good report from Carbon next week.

PICK-POCKETS.—Quite a number of pick-pockets were in attendance at the Encampment and Fair. A Mr. Jesse Jones, of Fannettsburg, Franklin county, had his pocket picked of $440, and several notes of considerable amount, whilst entering the cars on Thursday evening. We heard of several other cases of similar import on the Encampment and Fair grounds. The amounts, however, were small.

GOOD BREAD.—Last week we received from Mrs. Daniel Piper of this place, a loaf of fine bread. We never want better, and hope her flour barrel may never get empty.

A HANDSOME BOQUET.—Mrs. Massey has our thanks for a very beautiful boquet left at our sanctum last week.

Mr. Curtin's Services and Promises.

We have never thought that gratuitous attacks upon the personal character of political opponents are the best means of bolstering our own candidates or damaging the success of our rivals. In the present canvass we have abstained from personal allusions to the candidate of the Abolition party for Governor of this State, not because we believe him to be immaculate, or because we are not perfectly aware that his most intimate friends and ardent supporters know him to be anything else but immaculate, or even *safe* unless hedged about with a strong wall of circumstances over which there is no escape, and within whose bounds there are no dangerous pitfalls into which he may decoy, dupe, or precipitate a rival. Not for such reasons have we refrained generally from criticisms on the character and failings of Mr. Curtin, but because we believe that general principles of public policy and interest are the best subjects for discussion before the people, and the tests of political success.

However, some of the newspaper advocates of the Abolition cause have chosen to leave the arena of politics and descend to slanderous and scurrilous attacks upon Gen. Foster, the Democratic candidate, a man whose character is so far above all reproach, and whose position is so superior to the platform of demagogueism that his opponents think proper to libel him down to the standard of their own party because they dare not meet him in the presence of the people.

The record of Mr. Andrew G. Curtin is not a very long one, for he sprung into notoriety upon the fungus of Know-Nothingism, and capped the climax of imbecility which distinguished the administration of the amiable, but unfortunate Pollock. While the tendency and the desires of this gentleman were toward what he hoped was right, the restless conceit and tricky proclivities of his *premier* were forever bent upon evil, and that administration was only safe from inanition when plunged into vice. During the reign of Mr. Pollock, while the Governor was meekly striving to get himself through the ordeal of bastard politics with a conscience unscared and a skin unscarred, his Secretary was industriously looking into the job-work and outside emoluments of patronage.

And so it happened that under that dynasty of feeble intellect and forcible craft, the good people of Pennsylvania were more egregriously duped and swindled than for many a day before. The Bank trick—a favorite scheme among old hacks for enriching themselves and their families and at the people's expense—was displayed with great success. And the currency was beautified and improved by such benign institutions as the *Shamokin Bank*, which went down with fearful rapidity, but was subsequently revised and now floats under the flag of one of the Pollock family—the *Central Bank*, at Hollidaysburg, which broke up and left no trace but debt—the *Tioga County Bank*, a dead swindle from the start—besides others, which though called back to earth, live only to omit the odor of the grave. Such are the booms which the people got from the generalship of Mr. Curtin, and such only increased fourfold or more, may they expect, if this same ex-Secretary Curtin should ever chance to be Governor.

It has always been said of Curtin that he was a strict disciplinarian in the school of party, and that his levies on the poor applicants for office in consideration of their appointment, is yet sorrowfully remembered by many of his dupes. In fact, these demands were so onerous that the party could not keep up under the pressure, but the whole army, rank and file together, dwindled away, and none of the remains but the "gallant Col. Curtin," who reappears, mounted on the Abolition charger—ready for another tilt to win the prize at Harrisburg.

What may the people of this State expect with such an unscrupulous and time-serving demagogue as Governor? The man who changes his politics at every canvass, and has not a single recommendation except overweening conceit and absurd confidence in himself.—*Pennsylvanian.*

MARRIED,

On the 17th ult., by Joseph Johnson, Esq., Mr. WM. H. DAVIS to Miss JULIA STANLEY, all of Petersburg.

DIED,

At the residence of her parents, in Logan township, Blair co., on the 13th Sept., ISABELLA PRISCILLA, daughter of Samuel and Nancy McAteer, aged 3 years and 7 mos.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Oct. 1.—The Flour market is quiet, but steady. 300 barrels standard superfine sold at $5,62½, and 600 bls. Western extra on terms kept private. Fancy and superfine $6@7 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are quiet; the former is selling in a small way at $4,25, and the latter at $3 50 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN.—There is not much demand for wheat, and the prices are steady. About 6,000 bushels sold at 128@133c for good and prime Penna. and Western reds; and 135@150c for white, the latter for choice Kentucky. Rye is selling in a small way at 80@82c. Corn is dull at 75c but buyers are holding off. Oats are also dull, and 1,000 bus. sold at 35c afloat. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

SEEDS.—There is a good demand for Cloverseed, and but little offering; some 250 bus have been sold at $5,50@5,75 ℔ bus, mostly at the latter rate for new crop. Timothy is scarce and selling in lots at $2,75@2,87½ ℔ bushel.

MADAME SCHWEND'S
INFALLIBLE POWDERS,
For the speedy and effectual CURE of all Inflammations, Fevers, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, Piles, Gravel, and all Acute and chronic Diseases of ADULTS and CHILDREN, Send 3 cent Stamp to her Agent.
GEO. B. JONES,
Box 2070, Philadelphia P. O.
Hundreds of testimonials.
☞ Agency S. W. Cor. Third and Arch Street.
Oct. 3, 1860.–10t.

PHILADELPHIA
PAPER HANGING MANUFACTURERS,
(FALL TRADE.)
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Having removed to their New Store, Cor. FOURTH & MARKET Streets, are now prepared to offer to the trade a large and elegant assortment of
WALL PAPERS BORDERS. FIRE SCREENS,
WINDOW CURTAIN GOODS, &c., &c.,
all of the newest and best designs, from the lowest priced article to the finest
Gold and Velvet Decorations.
☞ Purchasers will do well to visit the establishment of HOWELL & BOURKE'S.
N. E. Cor. Fourth & Market, Philadelphia.
Oct. 3, 1860.–3m.

J. PALMER & CO.,
MARKET STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA,
Have constantly on hand an assortment of DRIED and PICKLED FISH, viz: Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Blue Fish, Cod Fish, Beef, Pork. Lard, Shoulders, Hams, Sides, Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c.
Oct. 3, 1860.–3m.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN HUNTINGDON.
MRS. L. A. HAMER,
Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she has opened a Millinery store on Hill street, one door west of Dr. Dorsey's residence, where may be found every article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Collars, Under Sleeves, Vails, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.
The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock.
Ladies, dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.–6m.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

THE ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR
FROM PHILADELPHIA,
Who has had 30 Years Constant Practice,
CAN BE CONSULTED AT MR. MILLER'S HOTEL,
In Huntingdon, on the 19th day of of November. Also on the 17th day of December next, and one day in every month for one year from his commencement, of which notice will be given.
He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. He invites all females who may be suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex, to call and examine his new mode of treatment, as thousands have been restored to health who have been abandoned by others. He is in possession of perfect instruments for sounding the lungs and chest and is therefore able to determine the exact condition of the vital organs—consequently can treat such complaints with greater safety and certainty than it is possible for those who guess at the disease and experiment for its cure. He believes that for every malady, there is found in our soil a sure and never-failing remedy.
☞ Patients can receive treatment for $5 per month, except in cases of Cancers and Humors, they vary from $10 to $100. Examination free.
N. B.—See Handbills.
DR. W. LEVINGSTON.
Sept. 24, 1860.–2m.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.
NEW GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY.
C. LONG
Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the
BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.
Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.
ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

COME AGAIN!
ROBERT KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.
His assortment consists of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,
the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.–3m.

SOUND ON THE
BOOT & SHOE QUESTION.
LEVI WESTBROOK
Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.
Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS, and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.
Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.
N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

1860.
FALL and WINTER GOODS.
FISHER & SON
Have just received an unusually large and handsome stock of goods, which they offer to the inspection of our community.
Our line of Ladies' Dress Goods, embrace a large variety of Black and Fancy Silks, Printed Cashmeres, Plaids, Poplins. All wool De Laines, (plain and figured,) Lustres, Modenas, French and English Merinoes, Alpaccaas, De Laines, Ginghams, Prints, &c.
A large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, Cloaks, (black and colored,) Cloaking Cloth, Opera Flannels, Nubias, Fancy Hoods, Chenille and Tinsel Head Dresses, &c.
A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.
We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.
Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.
French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.
Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.
A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap.*
We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.
COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.
FISHER & SON.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.
THE PLACE TO CALL
IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.
GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!
G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.
The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.
Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street
Don't miss the place.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

DON'T FORGET,
THE NEW STORE.
WALLACE & CLEMENT,
Have just received another stock of new goods, such as
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,
in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.
Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*
FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Sept, 24, 1860.]

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

INDUSTRIAL STOVE WORKS.
WM. C. NEMAN,
No. 33 North Second St., opposite Christ Church,
PHILADELPHIA,
Has for sale, the *best family Cooking Stoves in the Market*—a good and faithful servant; the great *favorite for the Family!* Every household should have a *reliable* Lehigh Gas Burner Cooking Stove—always reliable, always economical.
Also, the great *Gas Consuming Heating Stove*, for Parlors, &c.,—will burn less fuel and emit more heat than any other stove. For sale, with a large assortment of all kinds of COOKING and HEATING STOVES, Wholesale and Retail.
WILLIAM C. NEMAN,
No. 33 North Second St., above Market, Philadelphia.
Sept. 19, 1860.–3m.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.
We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every variety and style.
Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order at short notice. ☞ All goods warranted to be as represented.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, of every description.
STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market Street, South side, Philadelphia.
Sept. 5, 1860.–3m.

GREAT ARRIVAL
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.
M. GUTMAN & CO.,
M. GUTMAN & CO.,
M. GUTMAN & CO.,
Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
A good assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,
will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.
Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.
M. GUTMAN & CO.
Huntingdon, Sept. 4, 1860.

2,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!
NEW GOODS
FOR FALL and WINTER.
BENJ. JACOBS
Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of
LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.
The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.
As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.
Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!
BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.
As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits in cash* are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains.*
His stock includes a complete variety of
BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS.
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE.
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY.
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,
Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.
☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜
JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
FOR FALL and WINTER,
AT
D. P. GWIN'S STORE.
D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.
The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Duenls, Larella Cloth, De Baige, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.
Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.
Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.
Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.
Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.
Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.
Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.
☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

CHEAP WATCHES!
CHEAP WATCHES!!
JACOB LADOMUS,
NO. 618 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Has on hand and is constantly receiving large assortments of *American, English, and Swiss Watches*, which he will sell at lower prices than ever offered.
J. L. would call particular attention to the celebrated AMERICAN WATCH, which for accuracy of time and durability, and less liability of getting out of order, is superior to any other imported watch, made at anything like the same cost. Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, of all styles and patterns.
—ALSO—
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,
with glasses for all sights, with PATENT, as well as the old style frames. All goods sold at my establishment are warranted to be as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers, at No. 618, Market Street, Corner of Decatur. [Sept. 19, 1860.–1y.

BLAIR CO. NORMAL SCHOOL
AND SEMINARY,
Martinsburg, Blair county Penn'a.
E. J. OSBORN, A. B., } Principals.
J. W. DICKERSON, }
This institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors, MONDAY, the 5th of November, 1860. No expense has been spared to make it thorough and complete in every department.—The building is one of the largest in the State: being constructed and furnished on the most improved modern plans. It contains a hall capable of seating 600 persons, with office, music room, library and class rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 students.
The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and surrounded by a moral, and industrious community. The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, 6 miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Penn'a. Railroad, 12 miles, with daily stage from both places, thus making the school easy of access from all parts of the State.
The objects of the school are:
1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.
2d. The thorough education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English, and ornamental branches.
3d. The preparation of students for college.
The Teaching class will meet daily for lectures, on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, for recitation from some standard work on the subject, or for discussion of the Method of Teaching by the class.
The ladies will have a separate boarding house, and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.
The whole expense (exclusive of the ornamental branches) for boarding, tuition, room rent, fuel, &c., need not exceed $118. per annum. For circulars, with full particulars apply to E. J. OSBORNE or J. W. DICKERSON.
Care of J. C. Everhart, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Sept. 19, 1860.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.
Public examination of teachers will be held in the respective districts of the county as indicated in the following table:

Shirley and Shirleysburg	Oct. 2d	at Shirleysburg.
Union,	" 4th	" Mapleton.
Penn,	" 6th	" Markleysburg.
Juniata,	" 8th	" Bell Crown S. H.
Jackson,	" 11th	" McAlevy's Fort.
Barree,	" 12th	" Manor Hill.
Hopewell,	" 15th	" Coffee Run.
Tod,	" 16th	" Newburg.
Cass,	" 17th	" Cassville.
Clay,	" 19th	" Scottsville.
Springfield,	" 20th	" Meadow Gap.
Cromwell,	" 22nd	" Orbisonia.
Dublin,	" 23rd	" Pleasant Hill S.H
Tell,	" 25th	" Union S. H.

Commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.
R. McDIVITT,
August 29, 1860. County Superintendent.

LADIES' ONE PRICE FANCY FUR STORE!

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 Arch St., between 7th & 8th Sts.
PHILADELPHIA,
(Late of 518 Market St.)
Importer,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of
FANCY FURS.
Having removed to my New Store, 718 Arch St., and being now engaged entirely in the manufacture and sale of *Fancy Furs*, which, in accordance with the "*One Price Principle,*" I have *marked* at the *lowest possible prices* consistent with a reasonable profit, I would solicit a visit from those in want of Furs for either ladies' or childrens' wear, and an inspection of my selection of those goods, satisfied, as I am, of my ability to please in every desired essential.
☞ Persons at a distance, who may find it inconvenient to call personally, need only name the article they wish, together with the price, and instructions for sending, and forward the order to my address—money accompanying—to insure a satisfatory compliance with their wishes.
August 22, 1860.–5m.

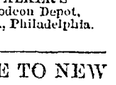
VALUABLE TAVERN STAND
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale, that fine and profitable stand, in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on Allegheny street, opposite the Broad Top Coal Depot, and known as "*The Broad Top House.*"
The house is furnished with bedding, &c., all of which, belonging to the undersigned, will be sold with the house.
This stand is one of the best in the county, and owing to its favorable location, always has a large run of custom. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next.—Those wishing to purchase, will call upon Thomas P. Campbell, Esq., who will make known the terms, &c.
Aug. 22, 1860.–3m. A. MOEBUS.

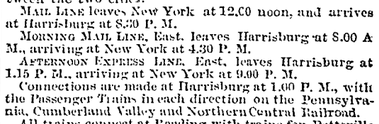
PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL,	WESTWARD. FAST LINE,	WESTWARD. EXPRESS,	WESTWARD. THROUGH	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS	EASTWARD. THROUGH	EASTWARD. FAST LINE,	EASTWARD. MAIL,
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P.
4 44	6 44	5 49		Newton Hamilton,	10 15	3 08	9 32	
4 52	6 50	5 56		Mt. Union,	10 09	3 02	9 24	
5 07	7 03	6 09		Mill Creek,	9 56	2 49	9 09	
5 21	7 15	6 22		Huntingdon,	9 46	2 39	8 57	
5 37	7 26	6 36		Petersburg,	9 31	2 26	8 43	
5 45	7 32	6 43		Barree,	9 24	2 19	8 35	
5 52	7 37	6 49		Spruce Creek,	9 19	2 13	8 28	
6 08	7 53	7 05		Birmingham,	9 01	1 56	8 11	
6 17	8 00	7 10		Tyrone,	8 54	1 48	8 03	
6 27	8 07	7 19		Tipton,	8 43	1 40	7 53	
6 32	8 11	7 23		Fostoria,	8 41	1 36	7 48	
6 36	8 14	7 27		Bell's Mills,	8 38	1 33	7 44	
6 55	8 25	7 40		Altoona,	8 10	1 15	7 15	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
On and after Wednesday, Sep. 3d, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:
UP TRAINS,
Leave Huntingdon at 7.40 A. M. & 4.00 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.40 A. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.15 A. M.
DOWN TRAINS,
Leave Hopewell at 10.45 P. M.
" Saxton " 11.20 P. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 1.20 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.
ON SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH, a passenger car will connect with morning train from Huntingdon for Coalmont, Crawford, Barnet and Blair's Station, connecting at the latter place with Hack to Broad Top City, where first class hotel accommodations will be found.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
Sep. 5, 1860. Supt.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—
Letters testamentary on the Estate of GEORGE McCRUM, Sr., dec'd late of Barree township, Huntingdon co., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE McCRUM,
JOB SLACK,
Aug. 22, 1860.* Executors.

HAINES BROS.' OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION
PIANO FORTES,

Celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish. These Pianos have always taken the *FIRST PREMIUM* when placed in competition with other makers. CHALLENGE ALL COMPETITION. A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS from $45 to $350.
☞ Every Instrument warranted.
GEO. L. WALKER'S
Piano and Melodeon Depot,
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.
July 25, 1860.–6m.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME
BETWE

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, JOHN C, WATSON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the said county of Huntingdon, that an election will be held in the said county on the SECOND TUESDAY, (and 9th day) of OCTOBER, 1859, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Governor, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Member of Congress, of the district composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Somerset, in the National House of Representatives.

One person to fill the office of Senator, of the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset, in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Register and Recorder of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Coroner of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

00th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

02th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

03th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

04th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 20th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

05th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McMeavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river, Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a seperate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon at the Court House in said borough: those parts of Walker and Porter township, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Ker's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Feightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the Summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a Yellow Pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty-one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by Jos. Morrison, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 15th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 12th day of September, A. D. 1860, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-fourth.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Sept. 12, '60. 4t.

☞ *Life and Speeches of Senator Douglas*—in a handsome bound book of 500 pages, with a fine steel plate likeness of the Senator, just published, and for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Price $1 00.

EUREKA!! EUREKA!!!

LADIES' CHOICE!!!

PATENT SELF-SEALING, SELF-TESTING, AIR-TIGHT

FRUIT CANS.

Just what was wanted—a CONVENIENT air-tight cover, to show at all times, the exact condition of the fruit within the jar. It is so simple that one person can seal up *twenty-four cans in one minute. Or open seventy-two cans in one minute.*

No fruit is lost in using these cans, for should any one be defective, the cover always shows it in time to save the contents. Tin, Earthen, or Glass jars, sold only at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, July 18, 1860.

DR. ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,

Is the best Best Medicine in the World for the cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the heart, Diptherir, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being prepared by a Practical Physician and Druggist and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. Price 50 cents per bottle.

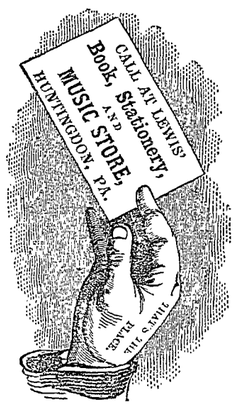
ESENWEIN'S AROMATIC BALSAM,

A very valuable remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all bowel affections. Try it. Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ The above Medicines are prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. Corner Ninth & Poplar Sts.,
Philadelphia.

N. B.—Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicine throughout the State.

[June 20, 1860.-1y.]



"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,

HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,

ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,

OR

ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,

Fancy and School

STATIONERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,

SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,

POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,

AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,

For Sunday and Common Schools,

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,

ALL KINDS OF BOOKS

Proper for Boys and Girls.

AMUSING GAMES

For Young Folks.

WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

VISITING CARDS,

CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,

CONVERSATION CARDS,

SONG BOOKS,

From 6 to 75 cents.

BLANK BOOKS,

Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

DIARIES FOR 1860.

Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,

WHITE BONNET BOARD,

INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,

Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's

WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

SHOULD CALL AT

LEWIS'

CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,

In the "Globe" building, Market Square,

where all who want to

SAVE MONEY,

go to make their purchases.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catamisca, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
July 18, 1860, *General Agent.*

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—

ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, threshing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860-1y.

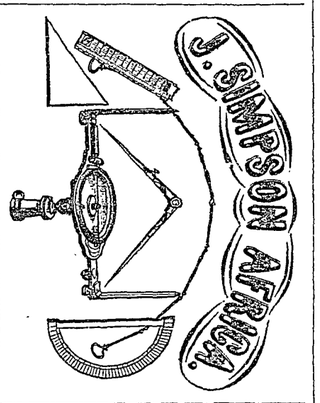
ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.



JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859-1y.]

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE of FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—

J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—ORDERS *received a* LEWIS' *Book and Stationery Store, for all new and old Books published in the United States. Books ordered every week.*

SAY AND SEAL,

By the author of "Wide, Wide World," and the author of "Dollars and Cents."—2 vols., 12 mo.; publishers price $2,00.

In evidence of the great popularity of this work, we need only say that 30,000 COPIES of the English edition have already been sold, and, up to the present time, we have been unable to furnish the books as rapidly as ordered.

We invite attention to the following notices:

"The authors have turned their intellectual wealth to the best purposes. Such books are better than hundreds of mere controversial sermons."—R. Shelton Mackenzie.

"'Say and Seal' is indeed a true, beautiful home book, that will be read with delight and profit by tens of thousands of our people."—Evening Bulletin.

"Decidedly the best book emanating from the authoress of 'Wide, Wide World.'"—Inquirer.

"A delightful book it is."—The Press.

"It is superior to 'Wide, Wide World.'"—North American.

THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY,

A handsome book for Biblical Students and Sunday School Teachers, and a Guide to Family Scripture Reading, beautifully illustrated.—Large 12 mo., cloth, gilt side and back. Publishers' price $1.

This book makes the Bible a pleasant as well as profound subject of study. It leaves no difficult or obscure point unexplained. It renders every passage clear. It is exactly the volume that every family, which reads at all imperatively needs to place beside the Bible, as its best companion.

THIS VOLUME ANSWERS 1,493 QUESTIONS IN A CLEAR MANNER.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE CLERGY.

"I have given some attention to the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and feel bound to say that it seems to me to contain a vast amount of information on Biblical subjects, conveyed in a clear manner, illustrated by many valuable cuts, and printed on good paper. It constitutes a valuable addition to the apparatus of the Teacher, Parent, and private Christian."

Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D.
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

"I have examined the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and find it to be a repertory of facts on Biblical subjects, set forth in a plain and intelligible way. Indeed, I am surprised at the amount of matter that is compressed into this volume. For use in families and schools, I consider it the best book of the kind I have seen."

Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., LL. D.,
President of the Troy University, and Pastor of St. Paul's Church (Methodist Episcopal,) New York.

"The attention I have given your book satisfies me that it cannot fail to give important aid to all students of the Bible, and especially that large class who have neither time nor means to bestow on larger or more critical works. The plan of your work is excellent, and the matter well chosen. It should have a large circulation. It will certainly be of great use in the study of the Holy Scriptures."

Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD,
Pastor of the Eighth street Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by
JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

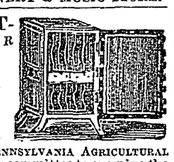
HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,

304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.



ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,

BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee. March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

PUMP MAKING.—

The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.

ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.

Refers to—

J. Sewell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon; and to Geo. Bucher, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.

March 28, 1860-6m.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods; go to
D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of
FISHER & SON.

A CARD.—

DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.

April 18, 1860-tf.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of
J. A. BROWN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by
JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 23, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia: J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penn. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*
Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.
April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,

S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.
October 19, 1859-1y.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK ANDSTATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at
D. P. GWIN'S.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

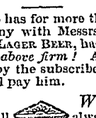
IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to
D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WINSKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS,  *WATCHES* and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!

—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have *rebuilt* the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Cast